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JOSEPH M. POLLARD

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE — LEGISLATIVE COORDINATOR

December 18, 1979

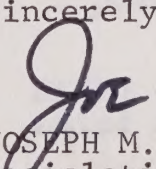
The Honorable George Miller  
United States Congress  
367 Civic Drive  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

Dear Congressman Miller:

For your information, enclosed is a copy of a study prepared by Harry L. Hufford, Chief Administrative Officer of Los Angeles County, for the League of Women Voters regarding the effects of Proposition 13. You may find this report worthwhile in answering the many questions regarding the effects of Proposition 13 on Los Angeles County.

If you need additional information concerning this report, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,

  
JOSEPH M. POLLARD  
Legislative Coordinator

JMP:ak  
Enclosure

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HARRY L. HUFFORD  
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

November 27, 1979

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Ms. Barbara J. Doerr, County Action  
League of Women Voters  
of Los Angeles County  
1447 Avenida de Cortez  
Pacific Palisades, CA 90272

Dear Ms. Doerr:

RESPONSE TO QUESTIONNAIRE  
ON STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIPS

In response to your November 13, 1979 request, enclosed is Los Angeles County's reply to your questionnaire on changes in State and local government relationships since passage of Proposition 13.

I hope this information will be of use to you in your two-year study of this important issue. If we may be of further assistance, please contact me.

Very truly yours,

*Harry L. Hufford*

HARRY L. HUFFORD  
Chief Administrative Officer

HLH:RBD  
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RESPONSE BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE  
TO LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
STATE STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

PURPOSE: To determine the effects of changing revenue sources on decision-making and delivery of services.

1. Have decreased property taxes led to:

- a. New or increased fees for service? If so, which service fees have increased and what is the approximate per cent of increase? Do these service fees cover the cost of the service? Do these fees supply supplemental income?

Answer: With the passage of Proposition 13, it became necessary that we develop alternative means of financing operations which had traditionally been funded solely through property tax revenues.

- Admission fees were established at the museums and arboreta.
- Parking fees were increased at the Music Center and at beaches.
- Special recreation fees were increased.
- Increased rental rates and establishment of a facility users' fee at the Music Center is pending.
- Legislation has been sponsored to increase civil filing fees to support court operations.
- Major improvements have been made to collect fees for health care services.
- The Southern California Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) now operates entirely on a fee basis with no property tax support.

Attachment 1 provides a detail of significant fee changes.

The newly established fees basically provide supplemental income. In the case of parking and admission fees, charging full cost recovery would be counterproductive due to decreased attendance. To date, the State Legislature has not enacted legislation to raise civil filing fees to recover full costs. The Legislative Analyst's Office is currently studying the situation. Health fees are established to recover full costs and increasing emphasis is being placed on billing and collecting.





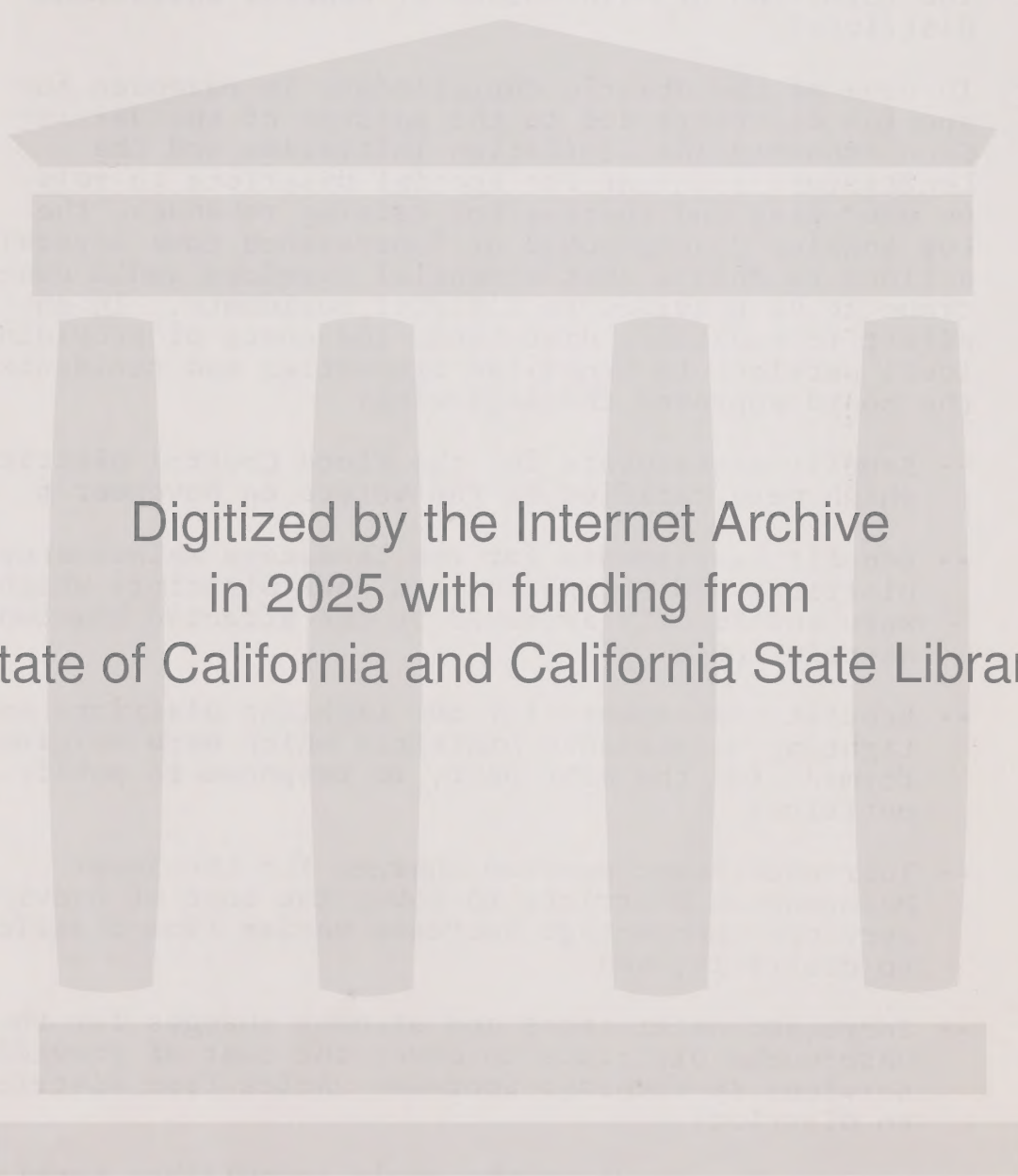
It must be recognized that user fees represent a limited means of financing County government. The nature of many County services precludes establishing user fees, and services must be financed through more traditional means to assure uniform application of service in the areas of public safety, protection, health and welfare.

- b. The formation of maintenance or benefit assessment districts?

Answer: In view of the drastic curtailments in revenues for special districts due to the passage of the Jarvis-Gann Property Tax Limitation Initiative and the Legislature's intent for special districts to rely on user fees and charges for raising revenues, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors took several actions to ensure that essential services would continue to be provided to district residents. In an effort to equitably distribute the costs of providing local services to benefited properties and residents, the Board approved the following:

- Benefit assessments for the Flood Control District which were ratified by the voters on November 6, 1979;
- Benefit assessments for the Landscape Maintenance Districts and Recreation and Park Districts which were unanimously approved by the affected homeowner associations;
- Benefit assessments for the Lighting Districts and Lighting Maintenance Districts which were originally formed, for the most part, in response to public petitions;
- Increased sewer service charges for the Sewer Maintenance Districts to cover the cost of providing services (percentage increase varies from district to district); and
- Increased water rates and standby charges for the Waterworks Districts to cover the cost of providing services (percentage increase varies from district to district).

Attachment 2 summarizes the newly established benefit assessment districts' location, number of parcels, population served, and average per parcel assessment for 1979-80.



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c. Increased use of private contractual services?

Answer: The passage of Proposition A (approved November 1978) greatly expanded the County's ability to use private contractors where cost effective. Attachment 3 is a recent report to the Board of Supervisors on the Private Contracting Program. Currently, there are 52 contracting proposals now under consideration or in various stages of development.

d. Greater dependence on Federal funds?

Answer: Proposition 13, after considering State assistance and the allocation of remaining property taxes, resulted in a net loss of revenue to the County and imposed greater restrictions on the Board's ability to raise taxes locally. As a result, the County has become increasingly dependent on all remaining sources of revenues, including Federal funds. Unfortunately, with the exception of Revenue Sharing, most Federal subventions are earmarked by law for specific categorical programs, such as welfare or health care, and cannot be used to finance local needs, such as law enforcement. In addition, Federal grants often require a local match, which further exacerbates the loss of property tax dollars for local services.

2. Has the change in revenue structure resulted in:

- a. Change in the number of employees; management and/or staff? Please elaborate.

Answer: In anticipation of the passage of either Proposition 1 or 13 in April 1978, the Board of Supervisors imposed a hiring and promotional freeze to effectively manage a reduction in the County work force and to avoid as many layoffs as possible. A modified form of this freeze has continued under the administration of the CAO with hiring permitted in selected, critical areas. Since April 1978, the total County work force has declined from 83,547 employees to 79,451 in September 1979, or a decrease of 4,096. Attachment 4 is a recent report to the Board on the County's Employee Count.

Detailed statistics on the actual decrease in the number of management, supervisory, and line employees are not readily available. Departments are under a Board order to achieve a reduction in management and supervisory employees relative to line workers, and this is being implemented through annual budget reviews.





- b. Consolidation or reorganization of services?  
If so, in what areas?

Answer: Efforts to consolidate or reorganize services are occurring in the following areas:

1. Assessor Department

Management audit proposals adopted by the Board October 1979 call for a major reorganization of the Assessor Department to:

- a. Reduce the number of field offices from 17 to 12; and
- b. Strengthen management control through consolidation of key support functions.

2. District Attorney/Child Support

From a management audit now concluding, the Child Support program of the District Attorney Department will be reorganized to eliminate processing snags. A meaningful increase in Child Support collections is anticipated which will reduce welfare costs.

3. General Services Department

The consolidation of County security, parking, and mail delivery resources, into a single General Services Department has been recommended to the Board. These resources are currently distributed among seven County departments; consolidation will provide central management of labor intensive, facility support services, and allow other service departments to concentrate on their primary program responsibilities; minimal initial savings in County costs are anticipated.

4. Building Crafts

Supervisor Hahn has moved that all County building craft resources be consolidated into the Mechanical Department; the motion specifically excludes the Flood Control District and Road Department. Four departments, Mechanical, Health Services, Parks and Recreation, and Fire, account for over 85% of the County craft resources. Ten other departments have minimal or specialized crafts unique to their program requirements which may not be considered for consolidation. Central management and coordination of craft resources and financial savings through reduced overhead and supervision and centralized contracting efforts could result from consolidation.





## 5. Warehousing

There are currently 20 facilities covering over 1.5 million square feet that function as warehouses for 16 separate departments. In addition, there are numerous smaller warehouses, major pantry and other storage facilities spread throughout the County. Consolidation of a major portion of these facilities into the Purchasing and Stores Warehouse operation has begun. Major cost savings will result from reduced personnel, facility, and equipment resources and inventories, and the elimination of duplicative delivery routes.

## 6. Chief Administrative Office

In November 1978, the office consolidated the Management Audits and Management Systems Divisions into the Management Services Division. The consolidation enabled the office to reduce its number of divisions and to retain a division chief for Special Services.

## 7. Daytime Cleaning

Preliminary study indicates that it may be possible to clean buildings during the daytime at substantial savings and with equal or even greater efficiency and effectiveness. Savings accrue from decreased use of utilities and also from eliminating the pay differential for night-time cleaning.

- c. Change in program priorities? If so, what major priority changes have been made?

Answer: The following comparison of percentages of total appropriations by function to the total County Budget provides a rough indicator of how budget priorities have changed:

<u>Function</u>	<u>1977-78 Pre-Prop. 13</u>	<u>1979-80 Post-Prop. 13</u>
Social Services	37%	40%
Health Services	22	26
Justice System	13	12
General Government	15	11
General Services	4	3
Environmental Services	3	3
Public Buildings & Facilities	4	3
All Other	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	100%	100%





In the two years since passage of Proposition 13, County expenditures as a percent of the total County Budget have increased in the area of welfare and health, partially in response to the earmarking by the State of the use of replacement funds. By the same token, the percentage of the total budget going to services which are primarily locally financed--the Justice System, General Government, General Services, Public Buildings and Facilities, and All Other including support for cultural activities and local community-based organizations--have decreased reflecting the loss of property tax revenues. The relatively small percentage reduction in the justice system reflects the County's mandated responsibility to support the operations of the courts with local revenues.

- d. Change in the level and quality of services?  
Please cite examples.

Answer: The immediate first-year impact of Proposition 13 on services can be summarized as follows:

- Closed four libraries and two health centers.
- Closed one Probation camp serving 100 delinquent youths.
- Closed three Neighborhood Service Centers.
- Reduced County work force by over 4,000.
- Reduced the Sheriff's Budget by 267 positions and \$6.4 million, including closure of three detention camps serving 245 inmates.
- Reduced capital construction program from \$30 million to \$5 million deferring important projects such as the Olive View Hospital replacement and the new San Fernando Courthouse.
- Established admission fees to County museums and the Arboreta.
- Drastically curtailed maintenance of County facilities through significant reductions in Mechanical and Building Services Departments.
- Closed three District Attorney area offices and severely reduced ability of the Department to prosecute time-consuming cases such as major fraud, consumer fraud, or organized crime.





The long-range impact of Proposition 13 on the level of quality of services is uncertain as the financing of local governments is still in a state of flux and not easily predictable. Unless new and increasing revenues are found to offset mandatory and inflationary cost increases, the following is likely:

- Continued general deterioration of the quality of service due to inability to finance new or replacement facilities and equipment and preventative maintenance.
- Continued general reduction in service levels as County programs are curtailed to finance unavoidable inflationary increases over and above the revenues derived from growth in assessed value.
- Continued erosion of local control of government resulting in an inability to respond to community needs.
- Violation of mandatory responsibilities by local government due to insufficient funds.

e. Increased efficiency and/or more creative management? Examples would be appreciated.

Answer: County departments in conjunction with this office are continually examining new ways to increase efficiency. Proposition 13 has added new impetus to this on-going effort. The following are examples of current efficiency studies by this office and County departments:

1. Contractor Operated Parts Store (COPARS)

An Invitation for Bid for a privately operated auto parts store at the Mechanical Department's Automotive Crafts Shops under Proposition A has been sent to prospective bidders. This will enable management to concentrate on shop operations and should achieve substantial savings over current auto parts acquisition, storage, and accountability procedures. A bidders conference is scheduled for December 19, 1979. Cost effectiveness will be determined when bids are received and evaluated.

2. Forester and Fire Warden Management Audit

The management audit draft report indicates that the civilianization of approximately 125 support and technical positions currently filled with uniformed personnel will save an estimated \$800,000. Primary benefits of civilianization are the use of trained



professionals in specialized functions, release of fire personnel to perform their primary mission, and increase stability and continuity in personnel utilization, experience, and training.

### 3. Flood Control District

A study completed in January 1979 in cooperation with the Flood Control District provided the District with prioritized program funding requirements. The report has been used by the District in allocating its funding resources during its post-Proposition 13 financial difficulties. Programs were prioritized based on mandate, community impact and emergency and water resource requirements.

### 4. Work Simplification

A December 1978 survey of all County departments identified \$32.5 million in potential savings and processing costs that could be realized through simplified State/Federal regulations. Follow-up action included:

- a. Independent County action, where possible, to streamline processing; and
- b. Submission of proposals to legislators and State/Federal agencies.

### 5. Work Measurement

Work measurement activity has increased in several departments including Health Services' hospitals, Purchasing and Stores, Assessor, Beaches, and Community Development.

### 6. Attorney Conflict of Interest

The County pays hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to private attorneys to represent indigent defendants in the courts when the Public Defender has declared a conflict of interest (i.e., two defendants in a case) or is unavailable.

A pilot program is being undertaken in the Pomona Municipal Court to determine whether savings can be realized by contracting with one firm to provide these services. Subject to Board approval, a contract will be implemented January 1, 1980.





7. Health Services Department/LAC/USC Medical Center  
Materials Management

A study is underway by the firm of Touche Ross to analyze the present materials management process at the Medical Center, and to recommend and implement a more efficient system. The report should also be useful at other hospitals.

f. Change in morale of management and/or employees?

Answer: A survey of County departments in the first fiscal year following passage of Proposition 13 produced responses which indicated a serious decline in employee morale due to salary freezes and concerns over elimination of job and promotional opportunities. Since then, morale has probably improved somewhat due to wage increases and a more permanent form of State assistance to support the budget. It is probably a safe assumption that morale remains lower than it was prior to Proposition 13 due to continued budget uncertainties, the public's general dissatisfaction with government, and, in some cases, higher salaries being offered in the private sector.





3. In your opinion, are there areas of decision-making at the local level which are hampered by requirements imposed by other governmental jurisdictions? Are these related to a shift in funding? Give examples.

Answer: Local county government decision-making is hampered by:

- a. State and federal mandates that increase county costs but do not provide adequate funding, such as:
  - Federal regulations regarding access for the handicapped require significant capital expenditures for local government with no funding provided.
  - State mandates totally control the Superior and Municipal Court systems (number of personnel, salary levels, procedures and fees and defense counsel for indigents), but county property tax revenues fund the majority of the costs for these courts.
- b. State and federal requirements that mandate specific uses of local revenue, often at the expense of local services that are equally important to the common good. State and federal mandates for local matching funds and for maintenance of effort requirements divert county revenues from essential local needs such as watershed fire protection and replacement of deteriorating buildings and fixed assets.
- c. State limitations on the structure, function and financing of county government. The State Constitution and statutes limit county powers to those expressly granted. Counties have no clear authority, as charter cities do, to develop alternative revenues and economic incentives for business, industry and private sector housing.

4. In your opinion, what kinds of services are best provided through decision-making on the local level? Can these be financed by local funds?

Answer: Services best provided and decisions best made at the local level are:

- Property-related services, such as land use regulatory programs; flood, fire and police protection; sanitary, road and engineering services; licensing and inspection services. Property-related services should be financed wholly at the local level through property tax revenues, benefit assessments, and user fees.



- Human services such as health, welfare, social services and the courts should be administered at the local level, which is most responsive to individual needs and local conditions, but supervised and substantially or wholly funded by the state or federal government to ensure uniformity and adequacy of standards.

5. In your opinion, what problems are of areawide or statewide significance and must be dealt with on a broader scale than possible at the local level? Are these best administered at the local level or a higher level?

Answer: Issues which need to be addressed on a broad scale are those over which counties have no control, but which often have a substantial adverse effect on counties. These include:

- National macro-economic policies that effect employment, the availability of money, and the business climate.
- National policies on immigration.
- State and national policies on transportation, environmental protection and energy.

These issues need to be approached on a broad scale, but local government must also be provided with both authority and expanded resources for combating the effects of these problems -- decreased housing, increased unemployment, undocumented aliens, decreased fuel supplies, etc.

- Through local economic incentive programs and policies. A pro rata share of state and federal revenues should be available on a block grant basis to local governments for this purpose.

6. What effect have state and court mandates (including liability burdens) had on local services? Is the local community providing mandated services not reimbursed by the state? If so, what are they?

Answer: The County is providing an array of unreimbursed state mandates. While providing funding for some small cost mandates, the State has often chosen to evade its liability under Revenue and Taxation Codes (SB 90). The following are some major new programs or increased levels of service required by recent legislation (or existing mandates since 1973 which have been recently acted upon by the State Board of Control).





- Gonsalves Act (Chapter 1068, Statutes of 1978) Prohibits Los Angeles County from recovery of overhead from contract cities. Revenue loss \$3 million annually (appeal denied by Board of Control).
- Minimum Medical Fee Schedule: State has raised floor for medical exams in workers compensation cases. This action continually raises County expenditures. (Appeal denied by Board of Control, court case has been filed.) Total cumulative cost: Approximately \$17 million.
- Mandatory Rehabilitation (Chapter 1435, Statutes of 1974): Removes discretion of County to provide meaningful rehabilitation in workers compensation cases. Approximate cost \$1 million annually (Board of Control pending).
- Unemployment Insurance (Chapter 2, Statutes of 1978): Requires public employees to be covered under UI benefits. Approximate cost impact is in the millions of dollars. (Board of Control appeal denied.)
- Cumulative Trauma in Workers Compensation Cases (Chapter 360, Statutes of 1977): This bill increased County liability and decreased State liability for traumatized employees who worked for the County prior to the County being self insured. Approximate cost \$1 million annually.
- Guardianship Amendments (Chapter 1357, Statutes of 1976): This bill increased the workload of the Superior Court, County Counsel, and County Clerk. The State chose only to reimburse the Superior Court, thus ignoring County costs of \$150,000 annually.

Senator Russell is heading an effort to repeal unnecessary mandates in the Legislature. While we support his actions, we are dubious of its likely results.

As SB 90 was not retroactive prior to 1973, other State mandates continue to be financed with local dollars. Among the more significant state mandated services requiring local funding are the following:





- Virtually the entire operations of the courts, including the Superior, Municipal and Justice Courts, bailiff and process serving by the Marshal and the Sheriff, the operations of the County Clerk, jury, court reporter, and expert witness costs, and defense counsel costs by the Public Defender and court-appointed counsel.
- Health care to indigents and undocumented aliens. Approximately 45% of our patients have no insurance and are ineligible for the state and federal programs of Medi-Cal and Medicare.
- 21% of welfare administrative costs, 5% of AFDC aid payments, and 100% of General Relief.

The County has no ability to increase revenues to offset additional costs imposed by court mandates and, as a result, must resort to curtailments of services to absorb these expenditures. Two recent Federal court decisions, involving the constitutional rights of persons incarcerated by the County, provide graphic examples of the problem. In each case, portions of the court's order have been complied with while other portions are under appeal.

<u>Rutherford vs. Pitchess:</u> (Central Jail)	<u>Annual Costs</u>	<u>One-Time Costs</u>
Expenditures to Date	\$ 2,007,206	\$ 986,004
Potential Additional	<u>2,360,000</u>	<u>3,380,371</u>
Total	\$ 4,367,206	\$ 4,366,375

Manney vs. Cabell:  
(Central Juvenile Hall)

Expenditures to Date	\$ 1,120,772	\$ --
Potential Additional	<u>311,754</u>	<u>1,120,826</u>
Total	\$ 1,432,526	\$ 1,120,826



7. What suggestions do you have for improving relationships between local governments and the State?

Answer: Improved relationships might be achieved as follows:

- The State Constitution and statutes should be revised to provide counties with implied rather than specified powers. This would broaden county authority by permitting it to function in all areas not specifically prohibited, which could include the transfer or merging of duplicative functions, the creation of subordinate taxing functions to finance specific or time-limited services, and the ability to employ financing means other than the property tax.
- The State should fully fund all programs, such as health, welfare, elections, and the courts, in which counties function as an administrative arm of the State.
- All Federal funds received by the State to be passed through to counties should be immediately released in the full amount.
- Procedures should be established for county officials' input on any State program which impacts county government. Counties should be involved in the State decision process for the allocation of State and Federal funds.
- Because of the deflator provisions of AB 8, local officials must have access to State financial data to better assess proposed State revenue changes which could result in reduced local assistance.
- All State mandated requirements should be presumed to have a fiscal impact on county government and must be accompanied by a positive State commitment for full funding.
- Since the current plan of financial assistance to local government is only statutorially determined (AB 8), there is a risk of overly politicizing the financing of local government by having county, city, and school lobbying interests making constant appeals to Sacramento for reallocating State financial assistance among local jurisdictions. Counties must have a permanent, reliable financing base so that local planning and program implementation activities can be carried out in a competent, efficient manner.





8. Have plans for redevelopment been curtailed, or has other funding replaced property tax loss? What effect will provisions for property tax allocation in AB 8 have?

Answer: The County is not directly involved in the creation of redevelopment plans since they are created primarily by cities. The County has created only three redevelopment projects in the unincorporated area, of which two have been rendered inactive by city incorporation or annexation.

Based on the plans reviewed by the County through the Fiscal Review Committee process, it appears the passage of Proposition 13 has not slowed down the number of new projects created. This may be due to a combination of the following factors:

- a. All property is now reassessed every year, and as long as real estate values continue to grow, is guaranteed to increase at a rate of 2% per year, except in limited special circumstances, such as fire damage, etc. In the past, property was generally reassessed every three to five years.
- b. All changes in ownership will automatically result in the reassessment of the property, which may not have occurred in the past.
- c. In the past, the flow of the tax increment funds to redevelopment projects was such that many of the agency's bonds could be paid off (defeased) long before they were due, i.e., in some cases, sufficient funds to pay off the bonds were received in as little as 10 years after the bonds were issued, when the bonds had a 20-year or longer payback cycle. After Proposition 13, although the flow of tax increments has been reduced, it is still sufficient to meet the agency's annual bond payments.

The CRA will not be affected by the property tax allocation formula in AB 8. The CRA's property tax increment allocation is calculated by determining each project area's growth in assessed value over the base year value, which is multiplied by the applicable \$4 tax rate plus additional factors for bonded indebtedness payments. This allocation is subtracted from the total property taxes levied and the balance is distributed to counties, cities, and schools by the AB 8 formula.



9. Possible effects of Gann Initiative -- Proposition 4.

Answer: Based upon past and current policies of the Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles County can adhere to the Gann spending limitation. We project that over the next 10 years, the maximum allowable spending limit will grow faster than the County's spending requirements. However, Proposition 4 does limit State and local governments' ability to make expenditure commitments which do not conform to its predetermined cost-of-living and population change formula. This formula could make it difficult to implement programs involving massive public investment such as mass transit, major health or social services, or public improvement projects.

The ability of local government to spend revenues, either locally generated or available from the State, could influence the level and form of State financial assistance provided to local government. It is probable that the mixture of revenues in the State and County budgets will change in reaction to the limit. As either agency approaches its limit, the State may act to maintain essential services by either withholding or distributing more revenues to the agency in the best position to continue the service. The financial support for State-mandated, locally administered programs could change in time, depending upon the growth of State and local revenues relative to the expenditure limitations of each jurisdictional level. The impact of this change cannot be determined at this time; but along with revenue shifts, there may be shifts in decision-making authority and control over programs.





FEE SCHEDULE

Arboretum and South Coast Botanic Gardens		Pre-Prop. 13	Current Fee
		<u>Fee</u>	
	Admission:		
	Adults (18 & Over)	--	\$ 1.00*
	Children (5-17) and Students with appropriate identification	--	.50
	Tram Tours	--	1.00
	Senior Citizens (62 & Over)	--	.50
Descanso Gardens	Admission:		
	Adults	--	.50
	Children and Students with appropriate identification	--	.25
	Tram Tours	--	1.00
Museum of Art	Admission to Galleries:		
	Adults	--	1.00*
	Children and Students with appropriate identification	--	.50
	Senior Citizens (62 & Over)	--	.50
Museum of Natural History	Admission to Galleries:		
	Adults	--	1.00*
	Children and Students with appropriate identification	--	.50
	Parking for Coliseum Events	\$ 1.00	2.00
	Senior Citizens (62 & Over)	--	.50
Music Center	Event Parking:		
	Music Center Garage	1.50	2.50
	Mall Garage	1.00	2.00
	Lot #20	.75	1.00
	Day Parking:		
	Music Center	1.50	2.50 Maximum
		.50	.75 Per ½ Hr.
Beaches	Parking	1.00	2.00

\*Dues paying members of the Museums' and Arboreta's support groups will not be charged the admission fee.





SUMMARY OF 1979-80 BENEFIT ASSESSMENTS

<u>Special District</u>	<u>Location of District</u>	<u>Area of District (No. of Parcels)</u>	<u>Estimated Population Served</u>	<u>Average Annual Cost (Avg. Parcel Assess.)</u>
Flood Control and Drainage Improvements	Countywide except offshore islands and northernmost 18 miles of Antelope Valley	1.8 million	7 million	\$ 5.25
Street Lighting				
Landscaping and Lighting Act District	Various unincorporated areas	218,197	746,280	\$12.26
Landscaping and Lighting Act District-City Zones	15 cities	<u>109,099</u>	<u>453,720</u>	<u>\$6.18-\$26.56</u>
Total Street Lighting		327,296	1,200,000	
Landscape Maintenance				
Calabasas LLAD #22	Unincorporated area of Calabasas	1,055	4,748	\$300.00
First Neighborhood LLAD #12	Unincorporated area of Las Virgenes	702	3,159	1.27
Lakeshore LLAD #13	Unincorporated area of Las Virgenes	307	1,382	29.06
La Questa LLAD #5	Unincorporated area of Valencia	760	3,420	24.00
Old Orchard LLAD #2	Unincorporated area of Valencia	851	3,830	10.74
Valencia Hills LLAD #3	Unincorporated area of Valencia	395	1,778	10.00
Valencia Meadows LLAD #4	Unincorporated area of Valencia	621	2,795	26.05
Valencia Village South LLAD #6	Unincorporated area of Valencia	491	2,210	12.27
Valencia Area-Wide LLAD #1	Unincorporated area of Valencia	3,577	16,097	18.43
Westlake Area-Wide LLAD #11	Unincorporated area of Las Virgenes	<u>2,089</u>	<u>9,401</u>	<u>17.43</u>
Total Landscape Maintenance		10,848	48,820	
Recreation and Park				
Hacienda LLAD #34	Unincorporated area of Hacienda Heights	2,744	12,348	\$ 6.97
Montebello LLAD #35	Unincorporated area of Montebello	<u>1,979</u>	<u>8,906</u>	<u>26.19</u>
Total Recreation and Park		4,723	21,254	

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